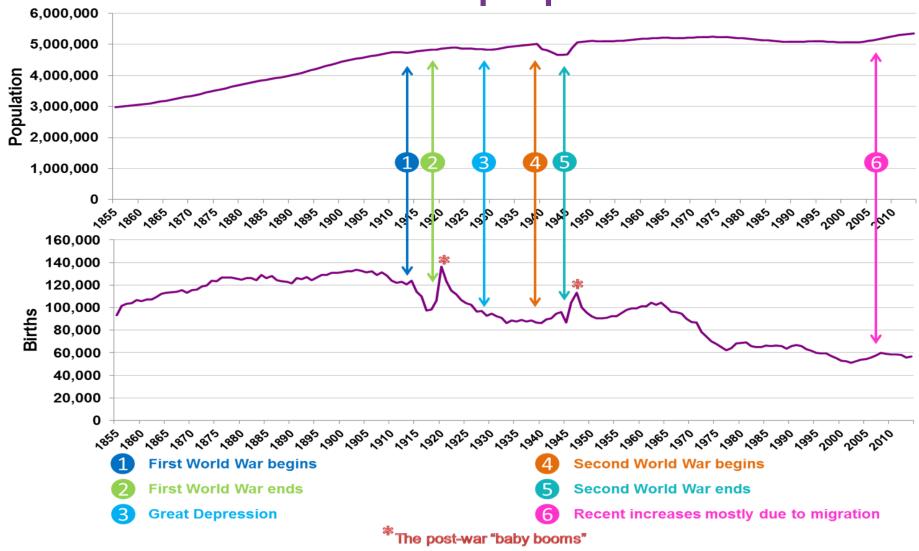


SCOTLAND'S POPULATION Past, Present and Future #ScotPAMS15

Kirsty MacLachlan, Head of Demographic Statistics Population and Migration Statistics Conference Edinburgh Zoo

1 December 2015

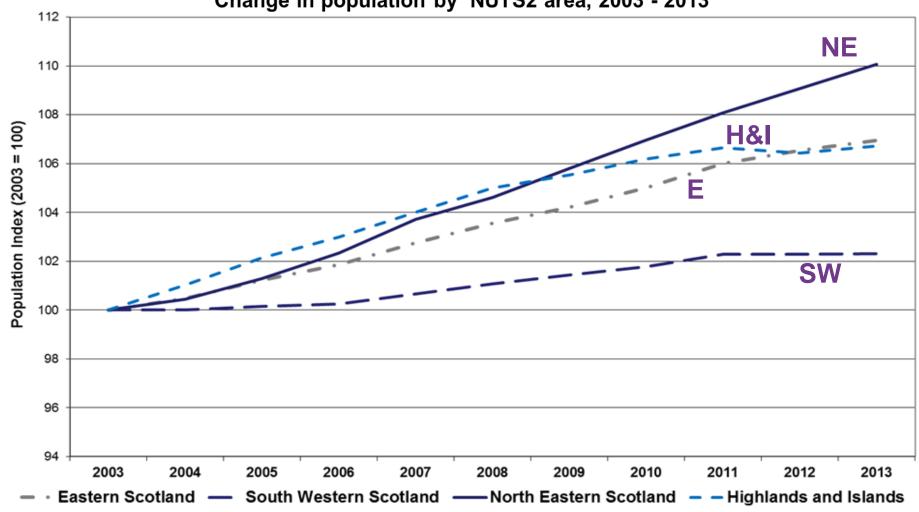
Scotland's population





Population change by area

Change in population by NUTS2 area, 2003 - 2013





Q. The most common names of babies now are Jack and Sophie. What were the most common names of babies in the late 1850s?

A: John and Mary

B: Edward and Victoria

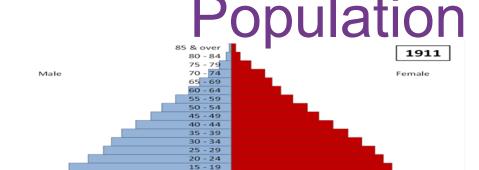
C: William and Maud



A typical Scot

	Late 1850s	Present Day		
Name	John Smith or Mary Macdonald	Jack Smith or Sophie Brown		
Chance of dying before 1st birthday	1 in 8	1 in 267		
No of people to a room	Almost 2 to a room	Each has 2 rooms to live in		
Chance of being married in 20s	1 in 3	1 in 8		
Life expectancy at birth	40 (John) and 44 (Mary)	77 (Jack) and 81 (Sophie)		





10 - 14

100.000

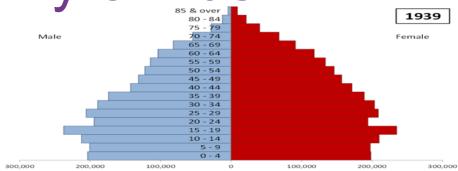
300,000

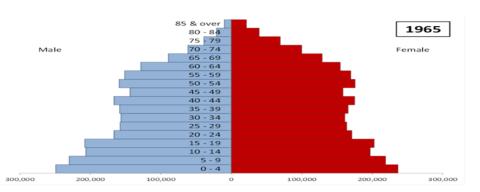
200.000

5 - 9

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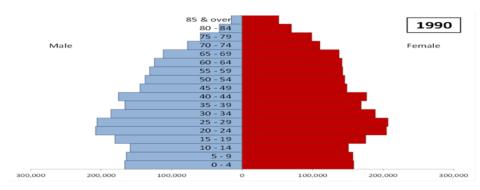


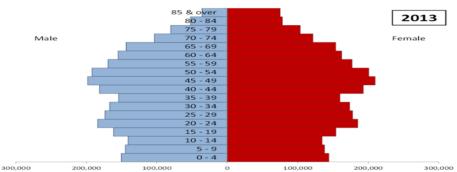


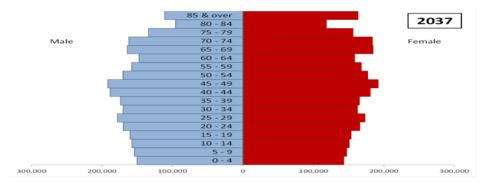
100.000

200,000

300.000



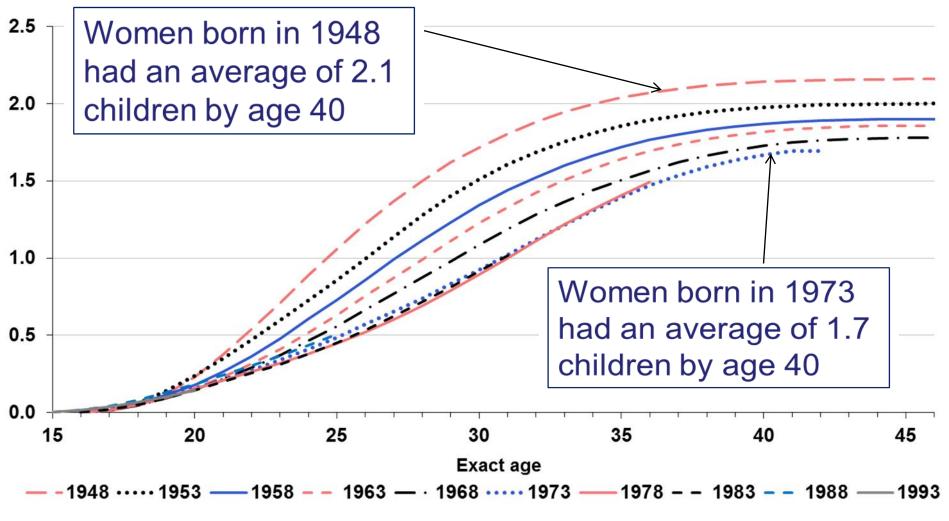






Average achieved family size

Children per woman





Q. What proportion of Scotland's population is aged 60 or over?

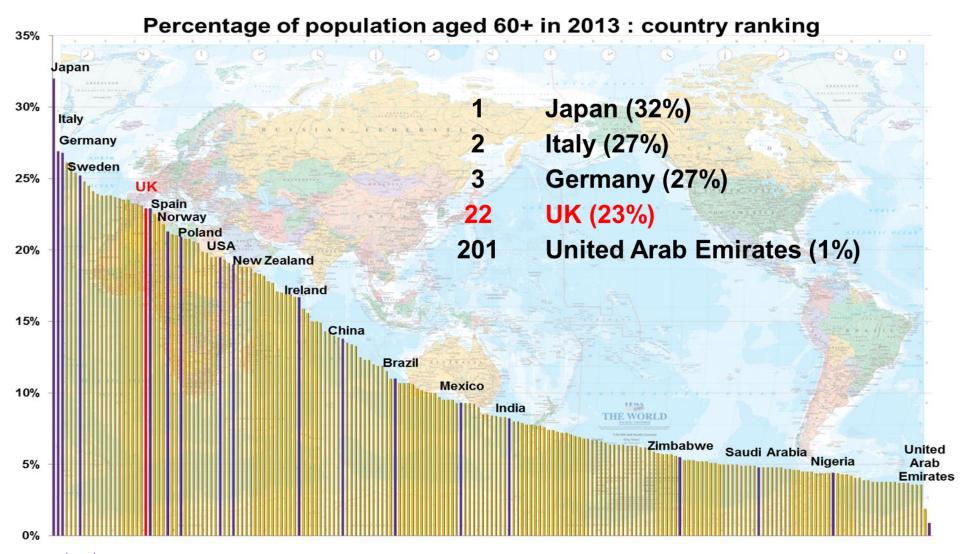
A. 14%

B. 24%

C. 34%



Population aged 60+



Deaths

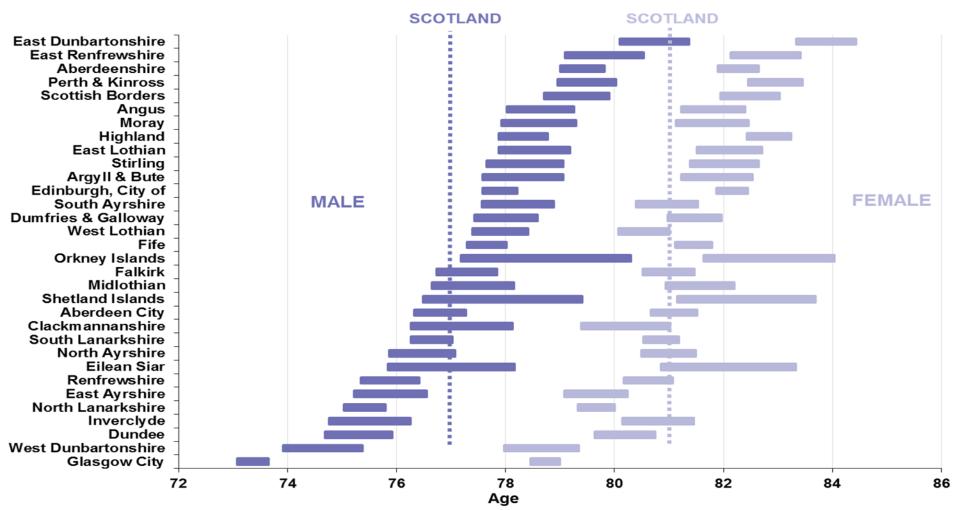
The 'Three big killers': cause of just under half of all deaths in 2014

- Cancer 29% of all deaths
- Coronary Heart Disease 13% of all deaths
- Stroke 8% of all deaths
- Respiratory 12% of all deaths



Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth, 95 per cent confidence intervals for council areas, 2012-2014 (males and females)





Q. What was reported at the census as the most common type of household in Scotland?

A: One person

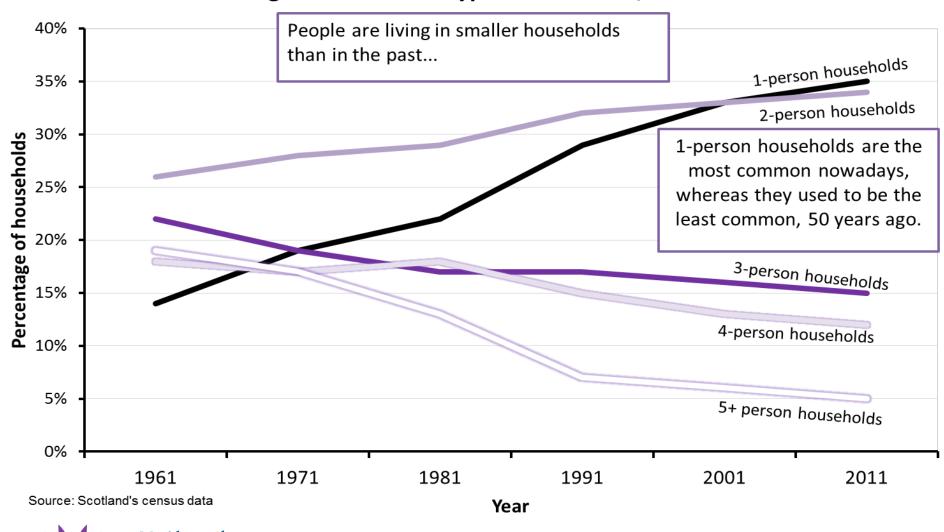
B: Three people

C : Five people



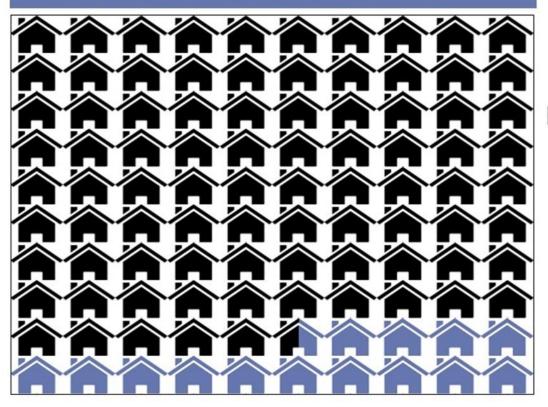
Types of household

Change in household types in Scotland, 1961 to 2011



Number of households

17 per cent increase in households in Scotland from 2012 to 2037





Existing households in 2012





Q. There are 910 people aged 100 years or more just now. How many are there projected to be in 25 years' time?

A: 2 times as many

B: 4 times as many

C: 6 times as many





Projected Population of Scotland (2014-based) #ScotPAMS15

Esta Clark, Head of Population and Migration Statistics Branch Population and Migration Statistics Conference Edinburgh Zoo

1 December 2015



Number of elderly Scots 'to increase by 85% by 2039'



The number of Scots aged 75 or over is predicted to increase by 85% by 2039

Scotland set for 100,000 immigrants over next decade

SCOTLAND'S population is set to soar to record levels over the next decade as tens of thousands of immigrants arrive in the country.

By GREG CHRISTISON PUBLISHED: 00:01, Fri, Oct 30, 2015





New figures predict there will be 5.51 million people living north of the border by 202



Scotland facing massive rise in pensioner population



The number of over 75s will double by 2039.

Migration is biggest factor in Scotland's rising population





SHARE THIS

The National Records of Scotland have issued figures today which show that the country's population is set to rise by 7% over the next 25 years.

Presentation overview

- Projection results for Scotland
- Comparison with the rest of the UK
- Variant projections
- Update on Sub-National Population Projection plans
- Questions?



Population projections: how do we do them?

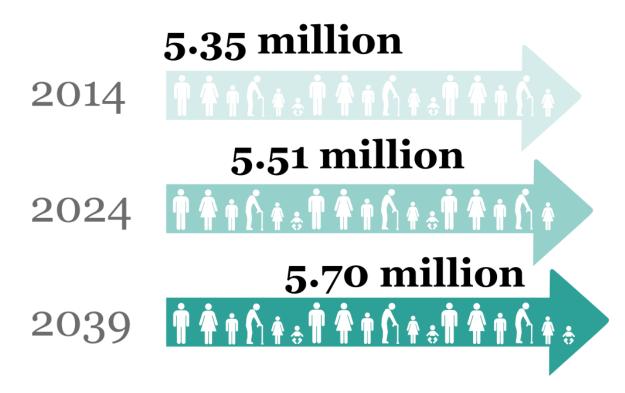
- Start with mid-year estimate of population (rolled forward from the 2011 Census)
- Identify trends
 - Births
 - Deaths
 - Migration
- Project these trends forwards
- Take no account of policy changes until they affect trends



2014-based population projection results



Scotland's population is projected to increase



Over the next 10 years Scotland's population is projected to rise by 3% (170,000 people). Over the next 25 years it is projected to rise by 7% (350,000 people).



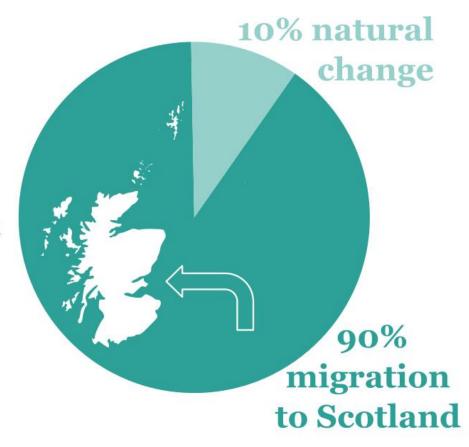
Why is Scotland's population projected to rise?

2014-2024

Over the next decade, 90% of the projected population change is due to migration into Scotland

57% from international migration and 32% from the rest of the UK

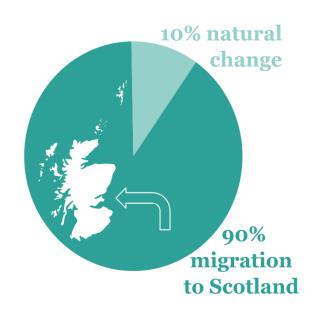
10% of the projected change is due to natural increase (more births than deaths)





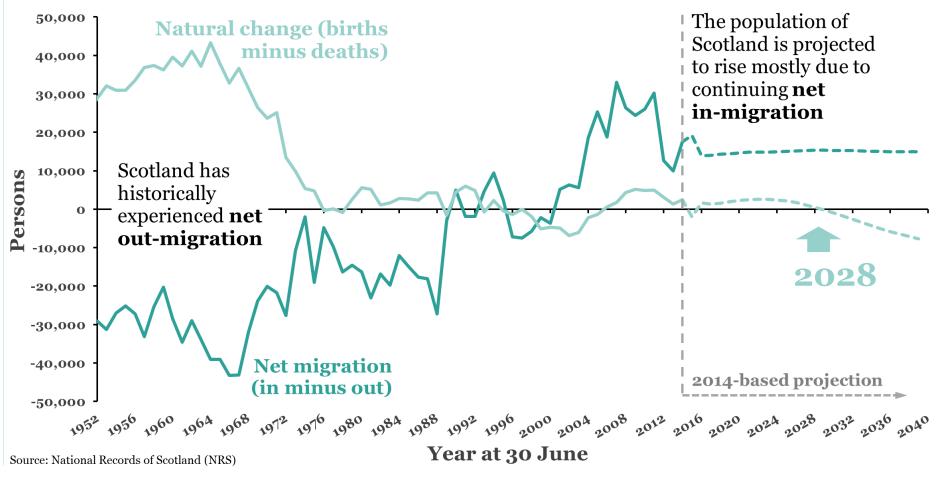
Misinterpretation by press





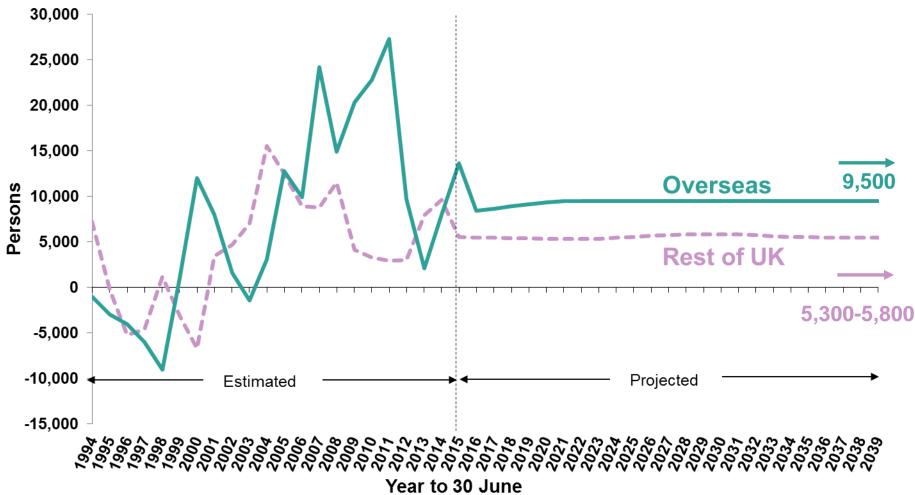


Why is Scotland's population projected to rise?





Estimated and projected net migration with the rest of the UK and overseas, 1994-2039

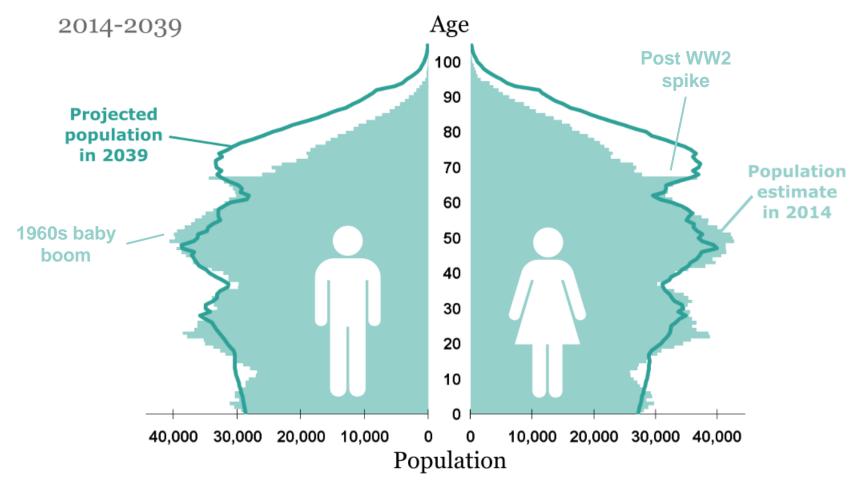




As well as showing trends in the total population, the projections also show that Scotland's population is projected to age



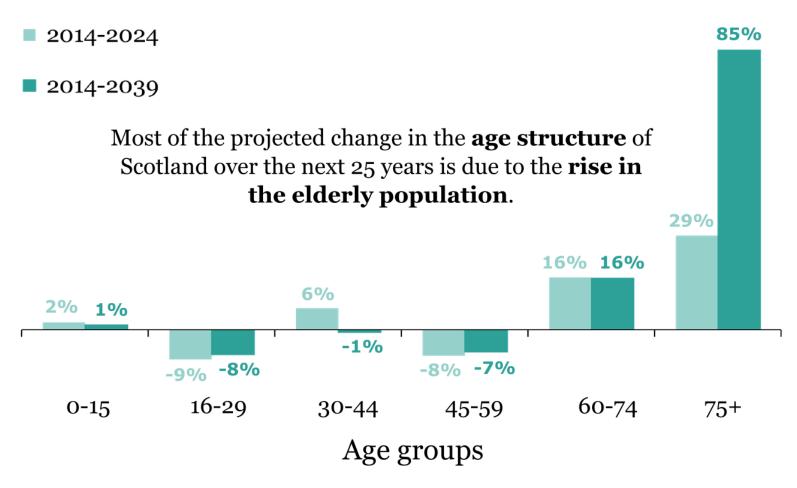
Scotland's population is ageing



The number of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 85% (370,000 people) over 25 years. Meanwhile, the population of working age is projected to increase by 1% (40,000 people) over this period



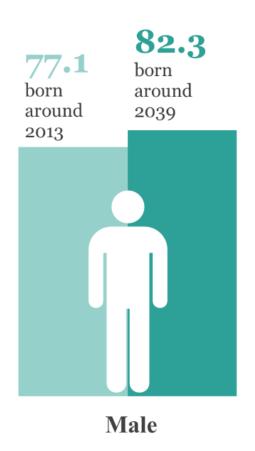
The elderly population is growing

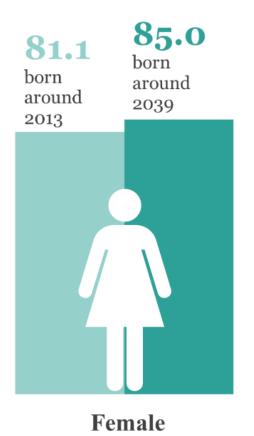




Projected change in life expectancy at birth, 2013-2039

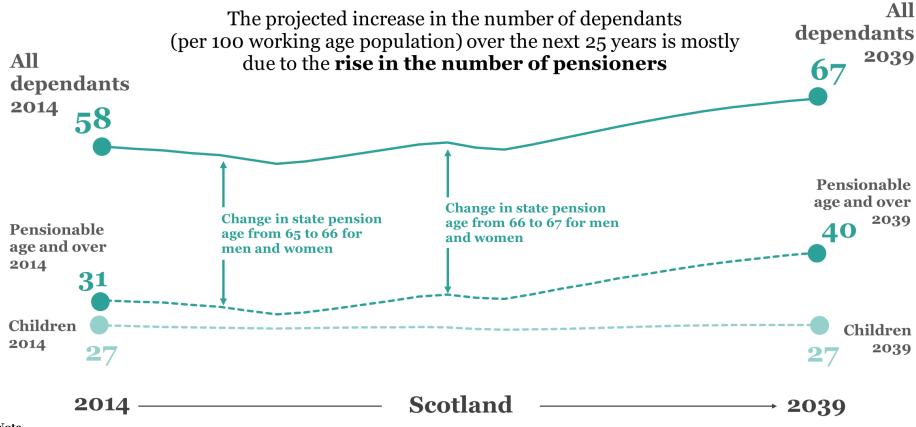
Life expectancy at birth







Dependency ratio





These ratios should be interpreted with care. A simple interpretation is the number of persons "dependent" on the working age population, assuming that most older people and children are not economically active. The reality is of course much more complex.

Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)



Comparisons with other UK countries by 2039

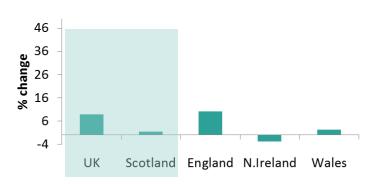
The projected percentage population increase in the UK and constituent countries between **2014** and **2039**



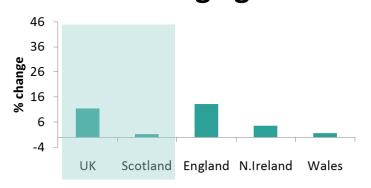


Projected percentage change 2014 to 2039

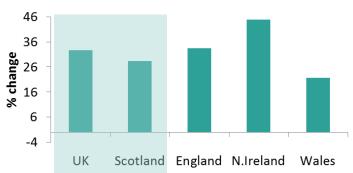
Children



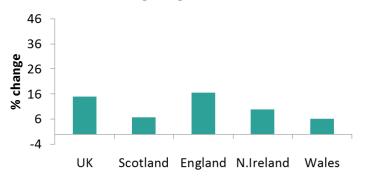
Working age



Pension age

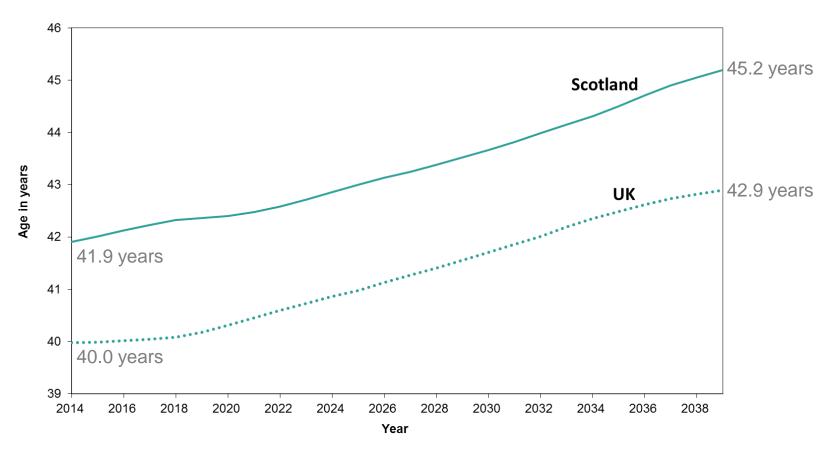


Total population





Median age





Dependency ratios per 100 working age population

2014	1 11/	Cootland	Fnaland	Miraland	\// alaa
2014	UN	Scotland	England	iv.ireiana	Wales
Overall	61	58	61	61	66
Pensioner	31	31	31	27	36
Children	30	27	31	34	30
2039	UK	Scotland	England	N.Ireland	Wales
Overall	67	67	66	69	73
Pensioner	37	40	36	38	43
Children	30	27	30	31	30



Different plausible assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration giving a more complete picture of what may happen in the future



Variant projections

Single component variants

- High migration
- High life expectancy
 - High fertility
 - Low migration
- Low Life expectancy
 - Low fertility

Special component variant

Zero net migration

Combination component variants

High population

Low population

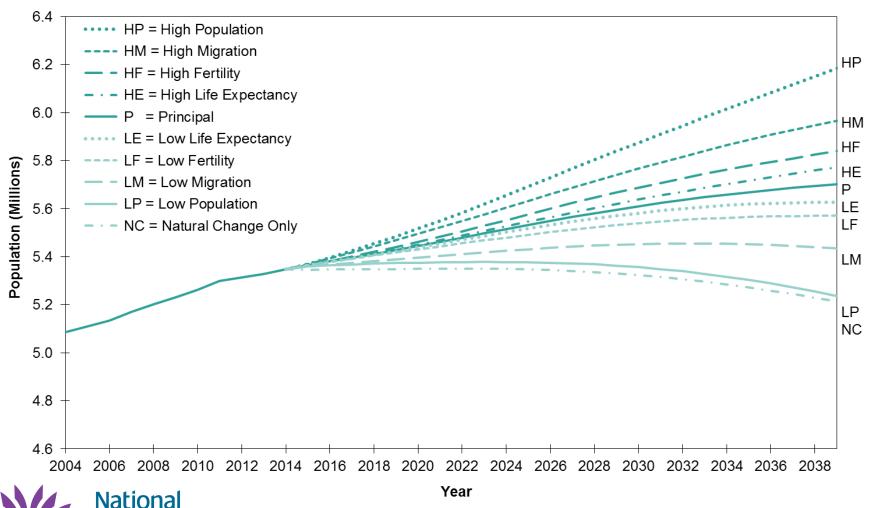


Assumptions for the 2014-based population projections

	Assumptions	Long-term Fertility (Total Fertility Rate - TFR)	Life Expectancy Males (2039)	Life Expectancy Females (2039)	Net Migration (2039) (rounded to the nearest 100)
Standard variants	High variant	1.90	84.3	86.8	24,100
	Principal	1.70	82.3	85.0	15,000
	Low variant	1.50	80.2	83.1	5,900
Special case scenario	Zero migration	1.70	82.3	85.0	0

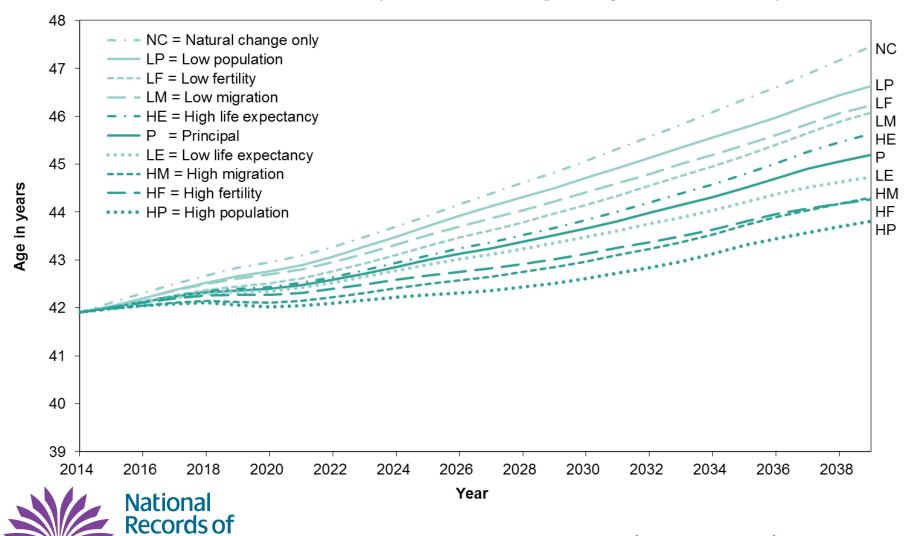


Actual and projected total population of Scotland, under the 2014-based principal and selected variant projections, 2004-2039



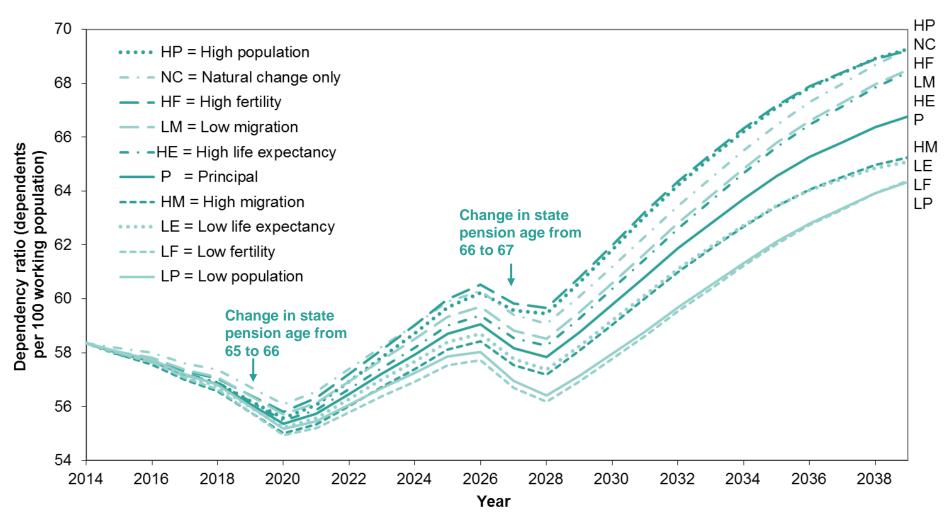
Records of

Change in average (median) age 2014-2039 (variant projections)



Scotland

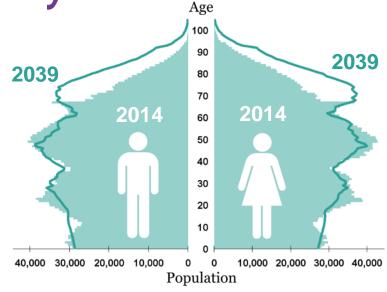
Dependency ratio (variant projections)

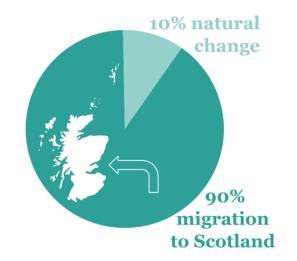




Summary

- Scotland's population to continue to increase
- Scotland's population to age over the next 25 years
- Net migration assumed to be the main contributor to population growth







Sub National Population Projections review

- Using new methodology based on recommendations from academics
 - Moving from a single region model to a multi region model
 - Moving from using net migration assumptions to flows for international migration and applying rates for cross border and within Scotland migration
- Changes are being taken forward in consultation with the PAMS Projections Sub Group (PSG)



International Migration

- International migration will be projected by performing time series analysis on historic totals to project future totals.
- A 5-year average of international migration estimates will be constrained to the projected totals to create age and sex distributions.
- The age and sex distributions will be constrained to the international migration for Scotland.



Implications for the Consultation

- Modelling international migration and constraining to the national totals means:
 - The projected migration is more detailed than previous projections.
 - If we make changes as a result of the consultation then it will be to review the final model selected, not to adjust the numbers.
 - This is because any changes suggested by a Council have a knock-on effect for all other Councils.



Proposed Outputs

- The new methodology allows for more detailed outputs.
- The 'Outputs Phase' will produce over 58,000 tables in 960 workbooks.
- We are currently considering the best way to disseminate these tables.



Timescales

- Completion of the new system by the end of January 2016.
- Comparison paper of new and old system using 2012 data by the end of February 2016.
- PSG Subgroup meeting in February/March 2016.
- Consultation on international migration in February/March 2016.
- Publish new sub-national projections in June 2016.



Sub-Council Area Population and Household Projections

- One-off project to develop methods and processes for producing small area projections for areas within Scotland's 32 council areas
- Consistent with NRS 2012-based council area projections
- Good progress being made, but more work than we expected
- Still aiming to publish March 2016



Questions!

5.35 million

2014

5.51 million

2024

†****************

5.70 million

2039



Further information

- NRS website: www.nrscotland.gov.uk
- Census data: www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk
 Sign up there for our e-newsletter
- Enquiries: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk
- Twitter: @NatRecordsScot

